

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.  
April 5, 1917—Last twenty-  
four hours' rainfall, .05.  
Temperature, Min. 68; Max.  
78. Weather, clear.

# Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
90° Centrifugal No. 1, per lb. per ton		
Price, Hawaiian basis	5.83	\$117.80
Last previous quotation	5.83	\$116.00

VOL. X, NO. 28

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4623

## WAR DECLARED UPON TEUTONS GOVERNMENT SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS HERE

### Nation Better Prepared For War Than Ever Before In All Its Stormy History

Potential Strength, Now At the Disposal of the Entente  
Allies Greater Than That of Any Nation Upon Earth  
and Government Officials Are Confident That Its Weight  
Will Crush Resistance of the Forces of Prussianism

### Army and Navy Are Ready

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
WASHINGTON, April 6—The United States enters the war with Germany, and from all indications with Austria also, better prepared so far as actual potential resources are concerned than at any time in the history of the Republic, with resources under the Stars and Stripes unequalled, in fact, in any nation at any time.

The Navy, in strength and efficiency, is amongst the foremost afloat.

#### INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES TREMENDOUS

The industrial resources of the United States are the greatest of any nation under the sun, while behind the President stands a united nation, inspired by the reincarnated spirit of '76.

Officials face the future calmly, confident that the destinies of the Republic are secure, no matter how widespread and far-reaching may be the scope of the German intrigue, either within the nation itself or throughout the adjoining Republic of Mexico.

The Army and Navy are well provided with supplies of every kind. The plans of the general staff of the Army are absolutely complete, for the mobilization of troops and the plans of the national council of defense are complete for the mobilization of the labor reserves.

The Navy has enlisted virtually the entire shipbuilding facilities of the nation, while available auxiliaries for the fleet have already been surveyed and the guns for them are waiting ready to be mounted.

#### Minelayers Are Ready

A score of minelayers are ready, with the harbors mined and ready for the submarine defenses, against which no hostile craft dares venture. The amount voted by the last congress to be used to hasten construction under way in the government and private shipyards, a sum of one hundred million dollars, is being used as fast as results allow, while already the department has secured for harbor defense purposes steel submarine nets to the number of several hundred, with work being rushed on others to provide a total of one thousand.

The first classes at both Annapolis and West Point are to be graduated within a few days, provided an additional one hundred and twenty-five trained Army officers and an equal number of naval officers, who will be assigned to duty as teachers for other officers for the Army and Navy.

Women Are Volunteering  
Every available man now on shore duty in the Navy is to be assigned to a position on shipboard, with the clerical positions in the various yards and offices to be filled by women, thousands of whom are volunteering for duty.

Rifles and the necessary equipment for a vast army are on hand and ready to be apportioned immediately the men are enlisted.

Secretary Daniels, in a statement last night, announced that he hopes soon to have in commission a fleet of submarine chasers up to two thousand in number.

Staff Plans Complete  
Secretary Baker states that the plans of the general staff of the army are complete in every detail, regardless of the sort or extent of military expansion congress may decide upon. The general staff favors the universal service plan and has based its main calculations on the adoption of this plan and the raising of an army of one million men.

The railways are already at the full disposal of the government and the railroad officials are today actually government officials.

The matter of water transport is in the way of an early solution. The President's proclamation issued in February, prohibiting the transfer of American bottoms to any foreign flag, has retained a large number of ships that otherwise would have passed to the Scandinavian or British flag, while plans have been perfected for the building of an unlimited number of wooden ships up to three thousand tons

### BY A VOTE OF THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE TO FIFTY THE HOUSE CASTS LOT WITH THE POWERS OF THE ENTENTE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
WASHINGTON, April 6—By a vote of three hundred and seventy-three to fifty, the house of representatives passed the senate resolution declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany.

Immediately following the announcement of the vote, President Wilson stated that he would sign the formal declaration of war just as soon as Vice-President Marshall attached his signature to the resolution as passed in the senate.

The debate in the house began yesterday morning at ten o'clock and lasted continuously until three o'clock this morning, when the final rollcall was taken and the long threatened war with Germany was formally entered upon.

#### Democrats Plead With Floor Leader

The debate was strenuous, but lacked the bitterness which had marked the proceedings in the senate on the day before. Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, floor leader of the Democrats, led the opposition to accepting the gage of battle thrown down by the Teuton state, making a hard fight to induce a majority to follow him. Other Democratic leaders and a number of senators endeavored to persuade him to relinquish the fight in which he was so overwhelmingly outnumbered, urging him to support the President. In response, Kitchin said:

"The responsibility which is put upon me at this time is so grave that I cannot permit another to stand sponsor for my conscience. The path of duty has been pointed out to me and I have made up my mind to walk along that path, even if I must go barefooted and alone."

He refused to be influenced by the pleadings of his friends and stated that he would oppose the administration in this even at the cost of his leadership.

#### Mann Votes For War With Teutons

Representative Mann, who voted for the resolution on the rollcall, counseled the nation to remain patient, even under the affronts of Germany.

There were more than ninety speeches made, the majority in favor of the adoption of the declaration of war, but many against it.

Flood of Virginia, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, opened the debate, strongly urging the adoption of the committee's report, which was being considered at that time by the house in committee of the whole.

#### MUST TAKE STAND WITH ALLIES

"We had no choice as to our course in this contingency," he declared. "We have been compelled by the acts of Germany to enter the colossal war. We must take our stand by the side of the Allied nations who are fighting and have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years."

"We have determined that our power shall be employed until a complete victory shall crown the efforts of the nations fighting for humanity, and Prussian militarism be crushed, and the world delivered from threat of the danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

McCullough of Ohio, Republican, late in the evening, moved an amendment to the resolution that the military forces of the United States be not transported for service in the war to Europe except by the approval of congress, specifically voted.

As a further amendment, Britten of Illinois, Republican, moved that the use of the military forces in Europe, Asia or Africa be prohibited without the express approval of congress, unless such troops volunteered for such foreign service.

Both these amendments were voted down, the rollcalls showing that the resolution would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

At eight o'clock, Flood sought to obtain unanimous consent to close the debate, with the committee rising to present a favorable report on the adoption of the resolution, but there was opposition to this, in which Speaker Champ Clark joined. The Speaker stated that in so serious a matter there should be every opportunity afforded for a full and free discussion, with every member given an opportunity to speak who might so desire.

The debate then continued, lasting until three o'clock in the morning. By two o'clock more than eighty members had spoken.

The rollcall began at a quarter to three and it was soon apparent that the resolution would be adopted, only about one out of eight recording a negative vote.

#### WOMAN MEMBER VOTES "NO"

Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the sole woman representative, sat during the rollcall with bowed head and twice her name was called by the clerk without any answer. On the third call she stood up, sobbing.

"No matter what stand my country may take in this," she said, "I cannot cast my vote for war." She supported herself against her desk, recording her vote as "No."

The sensation of the debate was sprung by Representative Clarence B. Miller, of Minnesota. Miller declared that a paragraph, not yet published, of the Zimmermann note urging a Mexico-Japan combination against the United States offered to establish submarine bases in Mexican ports. According to this alleged paragraph, Germany was to establish such bases, supply Mexico with unlimited quantities of arms and ammunitions and send German reservists in the United States to Mexico.

Miller said he understood three German schooners had landed on the western coast of Mexico, and also asserted that Villa is surrounded by German officers who have taught drilling to his men. He also declared that the Carranza army is "not much better."

Secretary Lansing later denied Miller's version of the Zimmermann note. It has been understood officially that the full text of Zimmermann's message outlining the anti-American plot has not been published.

### German Steamers In Port Long Menace To Honolulu Taken Over By Officials

Local Authorities Make Up For Time Lost In Past By  
Action Swift and Sure When War Is Declared and  
Not a Moment Is Lost Gathering In Officers and  
Members of the Crew of All the German Ships Here

### Troops Now In Command

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
WASHINGTON, April 6—Having learned his lesson Uncle Sam moved quickly yesterday, and immediately after the declaration of war officials in Boston, New London and elsewhere seized the German refugee ships before their crew had an opportunity to sink them or to further injure them, as they did following the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

The orders to seize the ships were sent out to take effect immediately after the passage of the resolution. Officials here, in speaking of the matter said that it was a "measure of safety," and added that the government has not yet reached any decision regarding the vessels, and that it is not known whether they will be taken over and paid for after the war, or held as legitimate war prizes.

In New London the *Wilhelmsen* was taken over by the authorities, with no trouble, and in Boston the great steamers *America*, *Cincinnati*, *Willekin* and *Kohn Ockenfels*, were seized.

PURSUANT to instructions received from Washington, Collector of Customs Franklin, about half-past ten o'clock last night, seized the eight German merchant vessels in port. A military guard was at once placed aboard each of the vessels and the officers and crews rounded up. At an early hour this morning the Germans were marched to the federal immigration station and there incarcerated.

All the evening things had moved as usual on and about Pier 7 and the Ewa piers where the German vessels were tied up. News of the declaration of war was flashed to Honolulu a few minutes after ten o'clock, and almost immediately things commenced to happen.

#### SECOND INFANTRY ON THE MOVE

Three companies of the battalion of the Second Infantry, quartered in the grounds of the Capitol were rushed to the waterfront, one company going to Pier 7 and the other to Piers 16 and 17. The troops were under the command of Major Palmer.

Meanwhile the customs officials had seized the vessels and remained aboard until each had been sealed.

Armed guards were stationed at the entrance of the wharves, and were sent aboard the German vessels. Those at the entrance of the wharves stopped and placed under arrest all officers and members of the crews returning to their vessels.

The detail sent aboard the steamers arrested the officers and members of the crew found aboard and lined them up on the deck of each vessel. While this was going on, a search for absent men and officers was being conducted uptown.

By midnight about fifteen men of the *Pommern* were under arrest and were on eight from the *Setos*, lying alongside the latter vessel at Pier 7. The complement of these two vessels is about thirty-six. Of the forty-four officers and men of the other six vessels about twenty-seven were rounded up. These latter came from the steamers *Loong Moon*, *Holstein*, *Prinz Waldemar*, *Staatskreuzer Kraetke*, *Gouverneur Janscheke* and the power schooner *Hermes*, lying in Rotten Row.

No Disturbances  
There was no disturbance or disorderly feature attendant upon the arrest of the German sailors. Their removal from the vessels took considerable time, for first of all the vessels had to be sealed by the customs officials, and then the prisoners were allowed to dress, many of them being in bed, and to gather together their personal belongings.

After the customs inspectors had rounded the men up and turned them over to the military authorities, the latter searched every nook and cranny of the vessels, in order to assure themselves that there was none in hiding. In order to facilitate this search of the *Pommern* and *Setos*, Harbormaster Foster had an electric light connection made right at the gangplank, and fired an incandescent globe to the end of a wire long enough to allow of its being taken into the furthest spot of these vessels.

#### Civilian Guard Withdrawn

While the search was going on on Pier 7, a detachment of soldiers in full marching order and carrying loaded rifles, was lined up on the Ewa gallery of the pier. About half-past twelve o'clock this detail was withdrawn, and at the same time Harbormaster Foster withdrew the civilian guard from the vessels, the latter spending the remainder of the night in patrolling the wharves.

Some little excitement was caused

(Continued on Page 7)

THREE BILLION TO BE ASKED FOR USE IN FIGHTING TEUTON

Huge Sums To Be Raised For Military and Naval Purposes Will Be Secured By Means of Additional Taxation and the Issuance of Needed Bonds

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
WASHINGTON, April 5—Requests for immediate appropriations of \$3,400,000,000 for the army and navy were made today of congress by the executive departments. Of this huge amount, \$2,932,535,953 is for the army, which is to be tremendously expanded to meet the necessities of active war.

Provision is being made for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 155,000, and of the marine corps to 30,000.

The new army bill will be introduced in congress tomorrow. This will provide for an army of 1,000,000 men immediately, by compulsory service if volunteer service fails, and for expansion of this to 2,000,000 within two years.

To meet the huge expenses of the war, it is indicated today that the treasury department will endeavor to raise by one bond issue whatever the government is unable to obtain under the new, increased taxation plan.

It is stated unofficially that there will be no difficulty in raising \$2,000,000,000 by a three and one-half per cent taxation plan. The government is expected, through congressional action, to increase the inheritance tax rate, possibly to 30 per cent, and the taxes on liquors and tobacco.